

# SACK OF LOUVAIN BELGIANS' FAULT TOURIST ASSERTS

Residents' Sniping Enrages  
Germans and Frenzy of  
Destruction Ensues—War  
Forced on Kaiser by Gen-  
eral Staff.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Responsibility in large degree for the destruction of Louvain was placed upon the Belgians by P. W. Weinhold, who was a surgeon of the Belgian Red Cross when the Germans made the attack on Louvain and was later made a member of the Red Cross. Mr. Weinhold arrived here on the Rotterdam.

Just after the capture of Louvain I was forced to serve with the German Red Cross," said Mr. Weinhold, "and with them proceeded to the French frontier. There was a little resistance on the way with here and there some desultory sniping.

"When we reached Louvain the citizens, enraged because the Germans wantonly shot six of the burgomasters, began to snipe the invader from rooftops and windows of the houses. The sniping brought about a sniping and sniping of Louvain. The German troops became frenzied and fired the houses in short order.

"From there to the frontier the Germans were resisted by about 5,000 French and English, but as the invaders were in the majority, the defenders fell back gradually before the advance. I witnessed a day and night of bitter fighting on the frontier. The German tactics were wonderful. First the infantry attacked, and then came a volley from the artillery. I saw the Germans fire their 3.7-inch gun. The concussion was terrific. One of the shells had dug a hole 30 feet deep.

Henry Tietze, superintendent of parks in Yonkers, N. Y. brought back an account of his experiences.

"I was at Saarlouis, in Lorraine, when the battle of Lorraine was fought," said Mr. Tietze. "For four days the battle raged around that little city. Once I saw a French airplane drop like a plummet from the sky after the pilot had been killed by German bullets. It was a fascinating sight.

"Several times I saw the French infantry on the heights melt into a mass of dead men under the deadly fire of the German artillery. I witnessed a battle between the German and the Turks in the French army. The sight of the Africans drove the Germans mad and, disregarding all instructions from their officers, they dashed in among the black troops and cut them to bits with their bayonets."

Lifton L. Lewis, a New York lawyer, said the head of the German General Staff had told him that the Kaiser almost had to be forced into the war by the staff. The Kaiser would not believe war was necessary and fought against declaring it.

"The General Staff went to the Kaiser," said Mr. Lewis, "and told him unless he declared war they would execute the Kaiser for the consequences as the Russians were mobilizing, and that some of the Cossacks already were over the frontier. The Kaiser, according to my information, asked for an hour to think matters over, as he was loath to plunge Europe into war. The Kaiser shut himself up and when the staff saw him again he still was averse to declaring war. He did not say when the staff forced upon him the knowledge that Russia really was making warlike demonstrations."

Professor Morris Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania, said that the German Emperor was entirely misunderstood in this country, and that it would fall to America to mediate the war. In Germany, he stated, there is not the popularly supposed bravado, but every one understands the seriousness of the situation.

WITHOUT READY CASH  
EVEN VANDERBILT BARRED

Banks Refuse to Honor Drafts and  
Hotels Deny Accommodations.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—How Cornelius Vanderbilt was denied admittance to hotels because he had nothing but paper money was told today to a London Standard representative by Doctor Hottelinger, Polish leader, who has just returned to England through Austria and Italy.

While Mr. Vanderbilt was making a tour of Austria, he had a motor car declaration of hostilities found him far from any large city, and when the news finally reached him he did not alter his previous arrangement, plan, but went leisurely to Vienna and there found a number of compatriots in difficulty about money, owing to the scarcity of coin. Letters were sent to the banks, but the banks would not cash them.

Mr. Vanderbilt motored to Genoa in hopes of obtaining steamship accommodations to New York.

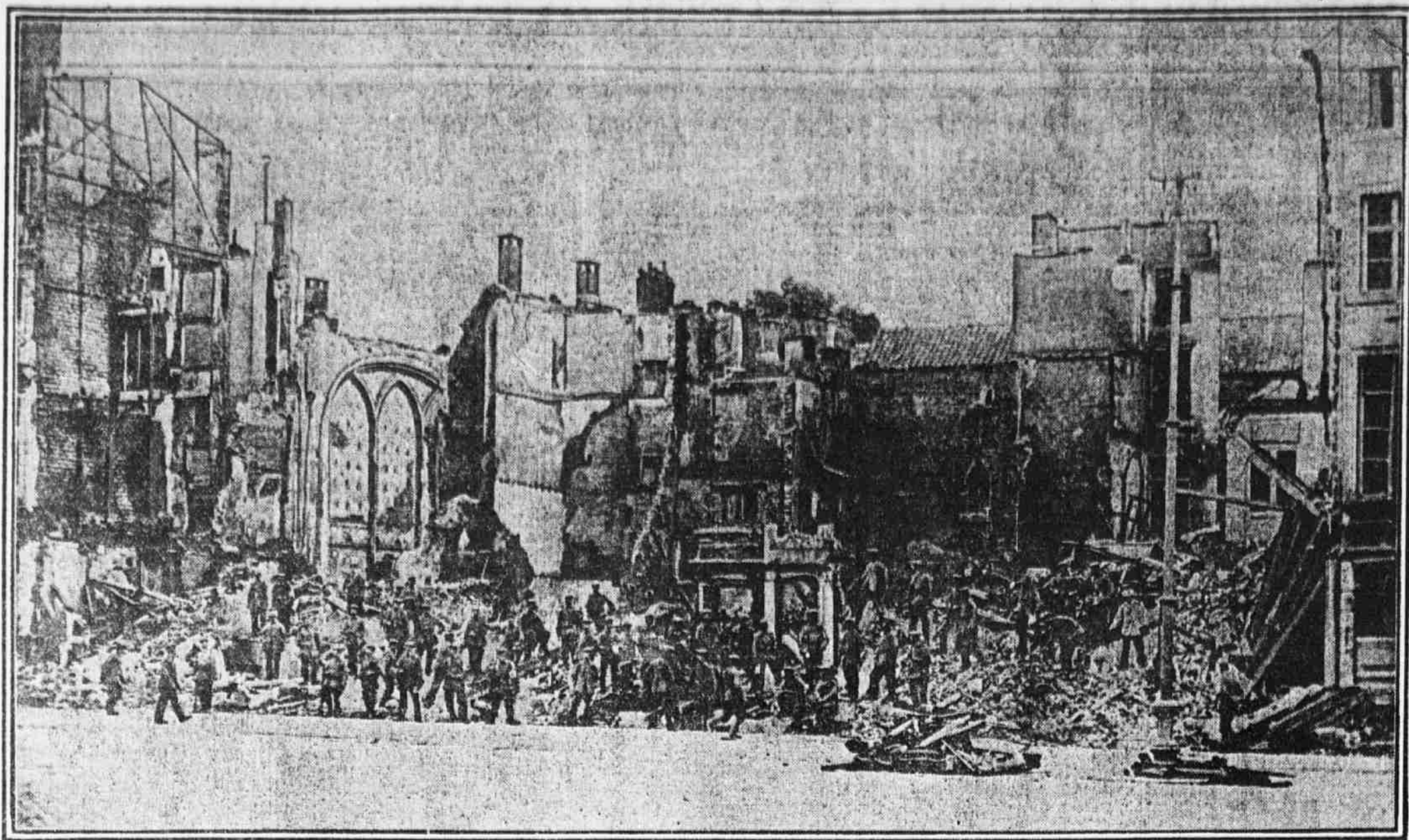
He could not get food or bed without cash, but managed to get a few francs from an acquaintance to telegraph his bankers in London to advance them of his plight, but it was not until two days later that instructions reached the local bank to negotiate the draft, and Mr. Vanderbilt provided with money.

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HOME RULE DELAYED

Bill Will Soon Be Law, but Will Be Inoperative for Year.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Home Rule bill will be a law before this week has passed, but it will be inoperative for one year. No unseemly scenes marked the passage of the measure by the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, although A. Bonar Law led the entire "Unionist" delegation out of the chamber before the vote was taken.



WHAT IS LEFT OF THE UNIVERSITY AT LOUVAIN. THE HUGE 45-CENTIMETRE KRUPP GUNS USED BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR MAD RUSH TOWARD PARIS PLAYED HAVOC WITH THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN THE BELGIAN CITIES.

## STORIES OF ADVENTURE FROM THE SCENE OF THE WAR

This story is told of five American war correspondents in Belgium.

On the day the correspondents heard the Germans were approaching five American reporters hired a taxi cab at a fabulous rental and went out to meet the Germans. They drove up alongside the road and prepared to watch the procession as it if it were a circus coming to town. Of course, the general leading the troops noticed them, ordered their arrest and brought to him.

"Who are you?" he asked in broken English, probably thinking they were his enemies, the English.

"We're five American reporters," came the reply. "What's that?" Correspondents.

"Oh," answered a large, plump writer, who happened to be Irvin S. Cobb. "Don't you know there are no correspondents with the German army?"

"I can stand being shot, General," said Cobb, "but I can't stand the firing squad and the stone wall and the disgrace of being shot. I can't stand the firing squad and the stone wall and the disgrace of being shot. I can't stand the firing squad and the stone wall and the disgrace of being shot."

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## BRIBERY CHARGE AGAINST COUNCILMAN UNFOUNDED

Grand Jury Places Costs on Private Detective.

The Grand Jury today ignored the bill of indictment for bribery against Select Councilman Herbert L. Maris, of 1221 N. Redfield street, 24th Ward, in connection with the acceptance by him of contributions from per diem employees of the City to aid in having Councilman pass a bill providing certain benefits for such work.

The Grand Jury placed the costs on Harry J. Inter, the private detective employed by the Committee of Seventy, who collected the evidence which resulted in the charge of bribery being preferred against the Councilman.

Fourteen witnesses were examined by the Grand Jury, including Inter. The other witnesses were the city employees from whom Maris was alleged to have taken money improperly. From their evidence, however, it appeared that Councilman Maris, who had been asked to use his influence for the desired legislation, suggested having a pamphlet printed setting forth their grievances and a copy given each member of Council.

The result of this was that a number of the men made voluntary contributions, ranging from 50 cents to \$1.25. It was for accepting this money that the Councilman was charged with bribery, and on which charge the Grand Jury placed its stamp of disapproval.

## KAISER'S GUNS CAPTURED. TURNED AGAINST AUSTRIANS

Imperial Initials on Thirty-six Heavy Cannon Taken.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16.—Official announcement was made at the War Office today that 300 German guns, adding the Austrians in Galicia, had been captured by Russian troops. Thirty-six heavy German cannon also have been taken.

The guns bore the initials of Emperor William of Germany. The prisoners have been sent to Lublin, while the cannon have been turned against the Austrian army.

## VOTE FAVORS LABOR LAW

Enactment of Child Employment Measure Practically Assured.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 16.—With about one-third of the vote cast in Monday's State election counted, the vote on the child labor law today was 22,581 for and 6,600 against, making its enactment practically certain. The law is said by its local advocates to be the first child labor measure to be passed by any State under initiative and referendum enactments.

The act prohibits employment of children less than 14 years, children less than 16 shall not be permitted to work in occupations dangerous to life, health or morals, nor be employed on the stage or in concert halls, or saloons, not to work more than six hours a day. Strict regulations and severe penalties are provided for violation of the act, which becomes effective January 1, 1915. An effort was made to pass the child labor law in the last Legislature, but its opponents would not let it go to second reading. It was then initiated.

## GENERAL DE LA REY KILLED

Boer War Strategist Accidentally Shot Near Johannesburg.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Sept. 16.—General De La Rey, who won fame by his strategy against the British in the Boer war, was accidentally shot dead near Johannesburg on Tuesday. He was 68 years old.

## MITCHELL SUCCEEDS PETERS

Massachusetts Again Represented On Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Representative John J. Mitchell, of Massachusetts, was today elected by the House to membership on the Ways and Means Committee. He fills the vacancy made by the resignation of Representative A. J. Peters, of Massachusetts, who is now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

## BOY SCOUT KILLED; REFUSED TO SHOOT WOUNDED MAN

French Senator Relates Harrowing Deeds in Graphic Recital of Alleged German Inhumanity.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The following story was related today by M. Pauliat, a member of the French Senate:

"While Prussians were occupying the village of Louche in the north of the mining district around Douchy many of the soldiers obtained stupefied upon which they proceeded to become intoxicated. They were engaged in carousing and singing when their lieutenant discovered the young wife of a farmer. He was accosting her in an insulting fashion when a wounded French soldier, who was lying in one corner of the room, revolted by the disgusting scene, shot the German dead, and was instantly killed by the soldiers.

"The soldiers got hold of fourteen miners, who happened to be near, and shot them without reason.

"A German captain saw a Boy Scout approaching a wounded man with water and flew into a rage. Kicking the glass out of the boy's hand, the officer drew his sword and belabored the young fellow over the back with the weapon. The boy was knocked down and the enraged officer stamped upon him, shouting: 'You shall be shot also.'

"The boy's eyes were then bandaged and he was stood up against a wall. After a wait of several minutes a German officer approached and tore the bandage from the boy's face, saying: 'Your life is spared. But here is a rifle. You must yourself shoot the soldier. The boy took the rifle and pretended to aim at the wounded Frenchman. Suddenly he turned around and fired a bullet into the body of the German captain. German soldiers pierced the boy's body with their bayonets. As he fell he was riddled with bullets.'

## PROTEST SENT TO TURKEY

Bryan Announces U. S. Has Taken Action Against Treaty Abrogation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary of State Bryan announced this afternoon a note had been dispatched to the Turkish government protesting against the abrogation of the treaties guaranteeing extraterritorial rights to Americans.

## PRESIDENT REPLIES TO KAISER

The President this afternoon replied to the Kaiser's reply to his message protesting against alleged atrocities of war practiced by the enemies of Germany.

The President stated that the United States cannot take definite action in response to the protest and expresses the feeling that the Kaiser does not "expect me to say more."

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## SERBIAN INVADERS CRUSHED. DRIVEN BACK OVER SAVE

Many Men and Guns Lost in Repulse, Says Vienna Advises.

BERLIN, via The Hague, Sept. 16.—Official advices, received from Vienna, say that the Serbian army of invasion, which had crossed the Save River, was attacked by a strong Austrian force and overwhelmingly defeated.

The Vienna advices say that the Serbians are being driven back into Serbia and that they have lost many men and guns.

## Wife Frustrates Suicide Attempt

George Wordinger, of 3120 North Camac street, tried to commit suicide this morning by inhaling kerosene gas. He was found by his wife in his bedroom. Wordinger, it is said, has been ill and out of employment for some time. He was taken to the Samaritan Hospital in a serious condition. Wordinger has a wife and two children.

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New Weaves and Colors

FRENCH GABARDINE, colors—Hunter, Edison, Tobacco, Pansy, Snuff and Navy. 54 inches wide. \$1.50 and \$2.00 yd.

DIAGONAL ONDULE, colors—Black and Navy. 54 inches wide. \$1.50 and \$2.00 yd.

CHATEAU OREILLE, in Navy. 54 inches wide. \$1.50 and \$2.00 yd.

PEAU DE SOIRIS, in Navy. 54 inches wide. \$2.75 yd.

PEAU DE SOIRIS, in Black. 54 inches wide. \$4.00 yd.

GERMAN BROADCLOTHS, colors—Terra Vert, Edison, Tete de Negre, Pansy, Prune, Egg Plant, Midnight Blue and Mysterious Green. 54 inches wide. \$2.75 and \$3.00 yd.

AUSTRIAN BROADCLOTHS, in Black. 54 inches wide. \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 yd.

CREPE POPLIN, colors—Pansy, Marine, Hunter, Raven, Tobacco. 46 inches wide. \$1.00 per yd.

JET FLOUNCINGS, 6 to 27 inches wide, \$1.25 to \$8.50 per yard.

BLACK OR WHITE NET FLOUNCINGS, heavily embroidered in colors, 15 to 27 inches wide, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$8.00 per yd.

OPALEScent SPANGLES AND COLORED BEADS on Net Flouncing, 6 to 24 inches, \$2.00 to \$8.00 per yd.

JET BANDS, 1 to 9 inches wide, 75c to \$6.00 per yd.

OPALEScent BANDS, 1 to 6 inches, \$1.50 to \$7.00 per yd.

ALL-OVERS, CRYSTALS, SILVER, PEARL, GOLD AND IRIS BEADS AND SPANGLES on White or Black Net, 18 to 27 inches wide, \$3.00 to \$9.00 yd.

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